DVERTISEMENTS IV second every day.

Volume XXI... No. 284 AV SEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ARADW AT OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -La Sonnan ADWAY THEATRE, Breadway. - Brusslaw G.R. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-Roomwoom-Ours.

BEBLO'S, Broadway - FIRENT FROM PRESCRIAN-BURTON'S, Chambers etret-Paul Pay-Pickery MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street, - Day BOLT-

WALLANK'S THEATKE, Breadway. - Don Cassan to PAREPOLITAN THE STRE -OTHER - YOUR SANS

AMERICAN MUSEUM, - Afternoon - Minato on Walter COODS MINSTEPL HALL, 444 Prondway Princelan

TOTALET'S OFFICE TO SE, ES Breedeay - Book-OOD'S KTHIOTIAN MINSTRELS -PERSONNER HAND

New York, Monitor, October , 1854.

THE NEWS.

I Aste day the oberches were thronged we'every ok and corner by crowds of grople eagerly theng to the expatiations of our Coquent divisite upon he all absorbing theme of the loss of the Arctic Awe press, the ber, and the pripit, those three great specitors of the public mind and the pertie heart, ve spoken, and have attested to the universal sorsardw that pervades. We give elsewhere, reports of te discourses delivered by several of our eminent a orgymen, who wisely seized the opportunity to proint a moral for the future of their congregations.

At Yonkers, the home of Capt. Lucs, the Rev. Mr. Warter, of whose church Mrs. Luce in a member, preached an impressive sermon appropriate to the

The congregation of the Church of the Messish has lost four of its leeding memberd by the sinking of the steamer, and the pastor-the Rev. Dr. O. good in his discourse upon the petuful subject, was spusually eloquent.

Rev. Mr. Bellows, of the Charch of the Divine Unity, delivered a touching discourse upon the great calamity. From a concluding remark of the speaker we infer that Mr. Gourlie, the first officer of the Rev. John McCanley, of the South Dutch Cherch,

Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of the Seventh Presbyterian Caurch, took for his text the "Vicissitudes of the sea." It is, perhaps, needlem to say that the anbject was treated in masterly etyle.

The Rev. Br. Cheever delivered an eloquent and lenuressive sermon at the Church of the Printens and passed a severe, though just censure, upon the recreant conduct of the firemen and sallors of that vessel, and said that men might as well put them selves in the care of pirates on the Atlantic as trust so those who in imminent danger will cut away the deats for themselves, and leave the pareengers to wink, without so much as alding even to the con struction of a rate for their possible salvation, Doctor Cheaver charges this want of faitisfulness to the absence of Bible and religious education in the public schools, where our laborers are destructed-The reverend gentleman concluded by passing a high calegium on the public and private virtues of Mr. samuel M. Woodroff, one of the lost passengers, and a member of his congregation.

Rev. Mr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Cone, and Henry Ward Beecher each treated the topic in proper terms, the latter being particularly eavere upon the employes, who, through weakness and want of heart, deserted the passengers in their e treme peril.

Altogether yesterday was a day to be-romembered, as putting a fitting climax to the universal mourning of our grief stricken city.

OWNIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SMALL. Our correspondence from Rio Janeiro brings the jutelligence of an uponcessful inserrectionary movement on the part of some of the military, in consequence of the passage of a law depriving all rs under the rank of colonel, and the corre ponding grades of the navy, of the right-to marry without the consent of government. It eccuse that this invidious measure created such an expitement amongst the female portion of the population that they never ceased assailing the military with reproaches in the streets, until some dozen weal] nded efficers of the army were so stung by them shat they endeavoted to reduce the treaps into an insurrectionary demonstration. The latter, however, would not listen to them, and the ringlesders were arrested and thrown into prison. There we nothing of personal feeling against the Emperor and his family in this movement. They seem to be; generally beloved, and any attempt of this sort was certain to be attended with failure. It is thought, however, that the strong minded warren of Ello-still carry their point in some other way. We forget to add that the meraher of the Chamber who conceived the unhappy idea of framing the bill, was near meeting with the appropriate punishment of his offence. NEWS PROM BAVANA.

By our correspondence from Havana it will be meen that General Conche is already inaugurating his resumption of the government of the island by vigorous and compachensive measures of pelorm, which promise well for its future prosperity and bappiness. From the severe manner in which the distration of Peznelo is being handled by the press, there would seem to be, not only a greater latitude of discussion, but also an eagerness to profit by it under the new order of things. So much the better- the newer the Cubans progress to a liberal ; form of government the more closely will they be drawn to this country. An agonymous communication, published in one of the Havana journals, has selfcited a defence of the policy of the late administration from the brother of Gen. Peruela, a translatien of which we give else there.

MISCOLLANDOUS.
The jury is the case of William Pawkes, charged with the murder of James Bogan, has been in de-Meration since Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clook, and had not agreed upon a serdiet at a late hour

yesterslay svening.
Hou, Jacob Collamore and Hou, Lawrence Brain and more on Saturday elected Faited States Sens Acre by the whige and free soilers of the Vermont Legi-latere, the forute for the long term. Mr. Collamore head the office of Postmanter-General in the ashinet of Gen. Taylor.

During the good twenty-four hours a violent valof wind has been raging all along the san coast. and fears are effectained that the shipping has experienced considerable damage.

The Know Noshings of Charleston claim to have etacted seven members of the Legislature of South a eroling at the recent election in that State.

The manage of Gov. Royce, of Verment, delivered on Saturday, is said to be stringly in favor or a prohibitory biggor law. the South the yellow fever has somewhat

shated, but strangers are advised still to remain ONUS R DEDIGATION.

munipaw-a description of which we published at the time of the laying of the owner stone-was dedicated to the worship of God by appropriate ceremonies and exercises. This bunighted spot, rendered immortal by the lively fancy of Washing-ton Irving, was " settled" two and a half centuries ago, and during that long industrial the inhabitants have he without a suitable building for religious purposes. Our report of the proctedings is

Approaching Crisis in American Politics, The results of the recent elections are producing a startling effect on politicians throughout the country, as fast as the tidings are borne by telegraph and mall. We have given the tails of most importance, as far as received. from the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, showing that the administration of Pierce bas met with a total rout, in the elections of members of Congress, and that the friends of the administration are also in a small minority in those States, with regard to State and local offices. The organs of the administration, North and South, see at a glance that the doom of the administration is scaled, and these papers come to us with anxiously written editorials endeavoring to show the causes of the defect of their friends; to prove that the successes of the allied Torces of the opposition must necessarily be temporary, and that the descentic party water resume its ascendancy when the Presidential election of 1856 takes place. These journals seem to forget that the principal questions which have heretofore divided the American people into democratic and whig parties, have long since been settled by the action of Congress and the acquiesence of the public. Nothing can be more certain than the feet that the old parties, as formerly organized, "ender the name of democratic and whig, are "in the rapid progress of dissolution. This result we foresaw, from the progress of events, fong since, and heve repeatedly prodicted and foreshadowed it to the readers of the HERAYD.

The important question which new presents tself to the consideration of reflecting minds is, what great topic of leading interest may be expected to divide the people, and succeed these formerly agitated by the great political parties which are now falling into decay? Undoubtedly the question of the presessien of political power by the slave holding and nor slave holding States, in the affairs of the national government, is gradually absorbing all others, and the tendency of recent elections for members is decidedly sectional in character. Here is the result of the members of Congress chosen in the Sates which have held elections thus far, according

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	-	-	
Den	Opposition.	Dem.	Whige
Arkansas 2		2	-
California 2	***	2	-
Florida 1		1	-
Maine 1	7	- 35	3
Vermont	3		8
Missouri 1		a	
Pennsylvanie 5	20	10	0
Ohio	91	10	
ndiana			10
lows 1		1000	
	DE RESIDENCE DE LA COMPTENZA DE		

Opposition majority, 48; democratic majority in Thir ty-third Coopress, 8; abti-administration gain in eighty four members elected, 56.

There are bue hundred and forty-eight members yet to be elected from twenty thates; an equal number-viz: seventy four—to be chosen from the alayeholding and the same from the non-slaveholding States.

Of the opposition members chosen it will be observed that only the six whigs from Missouri are from slaveholding States; nor is it probeble that any of the seventy-four members to be elected from that class of States will act with the opposition members from the North, or the non-slaveholding States. On the other hand, such is the state of public feeling in the Northern States, that not more than ten or twelve members at most of the seventy-four to be elected from this section of the Union can expected to co-operate with the South in sus taining the Nebraska bill, passed at the last

session of Congress. Beducting, therefore, the six whig members from Missouri, from the o. position column, and adding three anti-Nebraske members elected from Maine and Pennsylvania, with sixty-two anti-Nebraska memi bers who may be expected to be chosen from the Northern States, the total opposition or anti-Nebraska members in the next Congress will amount to 126 members, while the Nebraska men, with the whole Southern delega-I'on, elected and to be chosen, and the Northern members acting with them, will amount to only 108. Thus, the arti-Nebraska majority in the next Congress cannot be less, from present calculations, than eighteen, and may be considerably larger. The opposition to the present administration will prehably have a much larger majority on questions not of a general character, but giving opportunities to show hostility to the President and Cabinet, in which the Missouri whigs and others will join.

The following table presents the numerical treneth of the slaveholding and non slaveholding sections of the country, (now unfortunately brought into consort in Congress) according to the members of the House of Representatives to which each State is entitled .

2	to amon-cada prace is	CHAIRING .
ĕ	Non Steveholding States.	Sleveholding States.
ij	Maine 6	Pelaware
ü	New Pampshire	saryland
H	Vermont, B	
4	Mine achosoits	North Carolina
g	Ehode Island 2	
4	Consectiout 4	
1	New York	
1	New Jersey 6	
١	Pepppylynnia	
ı	t hio	Louisians
ł	Indiana	
ı	Ulicole	
1	Michigan 4	
J	Ionn 2	
١	The second	hentacky
ı	Wiccoustn	Missouri
ř	California 2	
ŧ	*	Total (15 States) 9
el)	Total (16 States) Att	

If the members from the North should get to gether in the House of Representatives, it wil be observed they would have a majority of St; but as it is estimated that 18 of the Northern members may be expected to act with the South, t e majority of the North, on a geographical

division, will be reduced to 18.

But the South and its friends will have a large preproderance in the Senate, as at present contituted, as it is well known that about twothirds of the Senators were favorable to the Nelsmaka bill, and years must clapse before sufficient changes can be effected in the Senate to repeal the sections of the Nobraska bill which, for the season, have proved so obnoxious at the North notwithstanding the non-slaveholding States have a majority of two in the Senate, were their Senators all to act together.

But although no important action may be expected from the next Congress on questions affeeting the peculiar interests and institutions of the South, the tendency of our polities to resolve themselves into geographical divisions must be alarming to every friend of the union of the Fiates, and particularly to those who regard the words of Washington's Farewell tioned to the offme of desertion in the hour of) esterday the drat obapet ever greated to Cam ! Address, warning his countrymen against po. | peril.

Etical distinctions and organizations founded on or bounded by geographical lines.

Le cornection with this subject, we give, in one ber column, articles from the two leading yarra of Virgisla, as expressing the feelings Southern democrate and whige, on the prosent aspect of politics.

The Arctic Editater-The Watnesses and the

We re-publish this morning, in order to meet the unsatisfied demands of our readers, from yesterday's edition of the HERALD, the heart rending narrative of Captain Luce, of the loss of his noble ship; and we append to it again, for the same reason, the statement of the first assistant engineer. We also publish, substantially, a veral of the impressive sermons delivered in our different metropolitan churches yesterday, touching this awful calami y, and a report of the solemn and affecting discourse of the Rev. Mr. Carter at Yonkers, the country residence of Captain Luce. These statements and discourses will be read with a painful interest, rather increased than diminished since the facts and the full measure of the terrible disaster have been officially disclosed. And what are the prominent sacts to which

e may sately attribute the large proportion of the crew saved and of the passengers lost? The first and most important is, unquestionably, the faral mistake on both ships, after the collision, touching the vessel most seriously damaged and most imperiously requiring assistance. The bows of the Vesta, it appears, were tern away below the water line, giving to those on board the Arctic, as the propeller passed by a clear view through her broken front down into her very hold. It also appears that at the extant of the collision, the Arche was on the summit of a swell of the sea, and the propeller (lying, also, much lower in the water) was in the trough of the wave; and hence the shock to the Arctic was given so far below the water line as to be invisible at first. and, from the protruding iron fragments of the other vessel, beyond the remedy, when discovered, of a canvas covering on the outside, or of pumps or packing from within. The first impression on both ships was, then, that the pro-Peller, from the frightful chasen in her bows, was in danger of instantly sinking, and that the Arctic was comparatively unharmed. The first impulse, therefore, of Capt. Luce was retief to the propeller; and Mr. Gourley, the first officer, was accordingly at once sent off in a beat, to see what could be done in behalf of the Vesta.

This was the first of a series of movements, all humanely ordered for the best, but all, from the panic and the coursion which resulted among the ship's-crew, contributing to swell the catalogue of the pessengers destroyed. The loss of Mr. Gourley deprived the noble captain of his right hand man. The loss of Mr. Baahlam, detailed upon the only remaining duty of saving life, was the loss of another indispensable agent for order and discipline. The captain could not supervise the letting down of the boats at different points of the deck at the same time, crowded as it was with two hundred or more: passengers and a panic stricken crew. The absence of his two principal officers disarmed him, and he was left to the voluntary assistance of inexperienced passengers, and of such of the vrew as chose to remain. From the services of the third officer, Mr. Dorian, in fitting up the raft upon which seventy odd souls were at least temporarily saved, it may be safely inferred that with two or three more such men, each with a detachment of the crew under bis orders, the whole of the passengers and the erew, in boats and rafts, might have been put

Let us suppose, for example, that on the mo ment after the concussion, the full extent of the damage to the Arctic had been discovered and reported to the captain: The chief officers would have been retained for a time on board; the practical men of the grew would have been organized into working detachments upon rafts. while others would have been assigned to the duty of first bestowing the women and children in the beats, with provisions for a day or two and then to the task of providing for the other passengers. The ship, after being struck, renained four hours and three-quarters affoat, Within that time, we contend, all the passengers and all the crew could have been put affoat. with water and provisions for a few days, and with the means of signalling vessels from a distance, had the damage to the Arct . seen fully appreciated by the captain on the moment after the collision.

It was his misfortune that his danger was not discovered until it was too late for either system, discipline, or efficiency in providing the means of escape. It was his misfortune, also, and the crowning misfortune to the mass of the passengers, that the crew were apprised of the danger in season to understand that there were not bonts enough for the accommodation of all on board, and that the interval to the sinking of the ship would be too short for the construction of rafts for their accommodation. So the crew, with the single instinct of self-preservation, basely abandoned their duty, and described the ship, captain, and passengers to their fate.

Dispassionately weighing all the facts and testimony in the case, we feel no hesitation in the opinion that Captain Luce, with a spirit of commendable self-possession and self-sacrifleing bravery, nobly did his duty throughout the trying exigencies of his appalling situation, and that the fearful loss of life from the Arctic is mainly attributable to the fatal mistake in the cutset, touching the ship most seriously downged. Thus the first invaluable hour was lost, and a panie resulted, which might otherwise have been evolded by discipline, sy-tematte netion, and the general safety of passengers and crow, men, women and children, in-

What of the other ship! She reports that very shortly after the collision she lost sight of the Arctic, and saw her no more. Did not Captain Duchespe, however, hear the signal gun? If ! he did, doubtless his own critical situation, and the number of passengers on his small propeller, forbade any attempt at a rescue. We abstain from further semarks upon this point. in default of satisfactory information.

The fearful disaster of the Arctic Issuggestive of many precautions concerning our ocean steamers for the future, such as regular warnlings at short intervals, of the ship's whereabouts in a thick fog, diminished speed, and a constant look out on both sides as well as directly ahead; more boats, and more abundant and available materials in the ship's furniture, for rafts: the areat superiority, in safety, of ships divided into compartments, like the Vesta; and, above all, the pecessity of a more rigid discipline among the ship's crew, and of penalties propor-

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE LATE ELECrows .- A feeble, balf-smothered wail comes out from under the tremendous avalanche which has overwh limed the administration. The Cabinet organ at Washington, in touching upon the frightful dieasters of the fate elections, platetirely says:-

of the careet of the defeat to which our puty has been subjected we shall have occasion to speak at length in companion with the course which these discates auggest for the future. At present we deem it only mass eary to remark that in the results we see nothing attimenties to increased real and energy in maintaining the o'd landmarks of our party, and in sustaining with viter and censtancy the true men who have alood firm and breasted the storm of passion and prejudice which has swept over the States which have just voted.

There the Presidentia opens.

Here the President's organ promies, first, shape out the course of the administration democracy for the future, Good. We shall pa tiently wait to learn what it is to be. Perhaps the Baltimore platform turned upside downperhaps the inaugural, or "se Koszta letter, or the Gadsden treaty, or the bombardment of Greytown, or the real of the Nebraska bill or a compromise with the Know Nothings, or a change in 'ac Cabinet. We must be patient. The subject in important, and may require several log sittings of the Kitchen Cabinet before a mitable programme for the crisis can be agreed

For the present, the Cabinet organ calls for "ivereased zeal and energy in maintaining the Ad andmarks of our party." Very Good. Let Messrs. Cochrane, Purdy, and the sachems of the spoils society of St. Tammany stir their stumps accordingly, or New York is gone by the board past all redemption. There must be "increased zeal and energy."

And then the "true men, who have stood firm and breasted the storm of passion." must be sustained-such as Hendricks B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, falling short of a re-election to Congress by some two thousand majority the other way; and Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, defeated by three or four thousand in a democratic district. What can the administration do for such men, who have sacrificed themselves for it? Nothing How, then, are they to be sustained? God only

But we are promised the views of the admipistration at length upon the late elections, "in connection with the course which these disasters suggest for the future." Every absent member of the Kitchen Cabinet, therefore, should, without delay, hurry on to Washington. We have only a margin of three weeks or so for the important work yet required for the last battle of the administration in the Empire State. Never was there such a necessity for "increased zeal and energy" in Tammany Hall and the Custom House-never, never.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE MORMONS-A SPECK OF WAR .- The hand organ of the administration at Washington informs us substantially that Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, is to be superseded in his office, and that this will be done as soon as the right man can be found to take his place. After the recent elections, we should think there ought to be a superabundance of administration democratic timber.

The Latter-Day Saints, however, maintain that their Governor, with his fifty wives and concubines, holds his office by a "higher than our federal constitution. He is the grand patriarch, the high priest, the annointed apostolical successor of Joe Smith, and to superscde him is to declare war against fifty thousand Mormons. A regiment of dragoons and another of infantry will be necessary to persuade the Saints to change Father Brigham for any unbelieving outsider. We presume that in-resolving upon such a change, the administration have resolved also upon the indispensable military escort that will be required to instal the new Governor in his office among the saintly polygamists of Great Salt Lake City.

Here, then, we have "a speek of war." It is reported that Father Brigham has delared that he will fight like a Turk for his Turkish privileges, and that he "defles Frank Pierce to put him out." Failing, then, in getting up a war on the Mexican boundary dispute, and on the Cuba question, and on the Greytown bombardment, we have still the hope of a lively brush with the Mormons. And the glory will be great if our military Cabinet, including four generals, shall succeed in expelling Brigham at the point of the bayonet, and in abolishing polygamy in Utah with a column of light infantry and heavy dragoons. After what has happened in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, we think the best thing which the administration can do is to send a new Governor at the head of an army of defeated democrats to the Great Salt

GENERAL WOOL AND THE ADMINISTRATION. According to the articles which we publish yesterday from the San Francisco Herald, General Wool, at his military station at that post, was becoming, or likely to become, too popular with the Californians to suit the purposes of the Cabinet coalition at Washington. And so he has been ordered up into the interior. It appears, also, that den. Wool was not sufficiently lenient towards the filibusters; and so Gen. Davis, whose darling scheme is the re-annexion of Mexico "peaceably if we can, and lawfully; but forcibly and by fillbusters, if we must," has been lecturing Gen. Wool for transcending his instructions. Well, we all recollect how Gen. Taylor was despoiled, by Marcy's orders, of the bulk of his regular troops on the eve of the battle of Buena Vista, and how Gen. Scott was treated before his return from the Valley of Mexico; and we all know that the object was to cripple them both in the public estimation. So now, General Wool may stand in the way of some of the Cabinet aspirants for the succession; and hence the policy of rebuking his official conduct and of sending him as far as possible into obscurity. But what is the use ? Look at the late elections.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. -- We publish to-day the proclamation of Colonel Wm. Grandin. an. nouncing bingelf an independent candidate for Congress, in the Third district of this city. He has good backers, and powerful recomm tions. Read his pronunciamento. The Third district is in want of a candidate.

A New Smarre.—The new steamer Plymouth Rock, of the Steamington tine, will be open for inspection at pier No. S. North river, from the hour of 7 until 10 o'clock this evening. Tekets of admission to be obtained at the office of the line, 10 Battery place, and at the principal hotels.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.—The St. Joseph Gocelles, a democratic paper, published on the western line
of Miscouri, says.—"Imigrants are pouring into Kansas.
Many of them, we learn, are from five States. Missourians are wide awake; scores of them have gone and
ate till going into the Territory. Hundrede, we learn,
are going in from Arkansas and Teanessee. Most of
these who are settling in Kansas from the western free
States, such as Intiana and Illinois, are in favor of
making Kansas a dave state. Kentucky, too, is turning
out her due proportion of emigrants for Kansas, all of
where are in favor of making it a slave State. We think
there is but little deubt that kansas will be a slave
State, while we believe Nebrasia will be free,"

Personal Intelligence. We had quite a gathering of English diplomatists and

notabilities in our offy host week. At a dinner given on Friday hast, by anthony Barcley, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at this port, there were present fir E. W. Head, " were invited, but their sailing orders prevented them from profiting by the Consul's hespitality.

The Hon. C. S. Murray, the gentleman who was mar

ried to Miss Wadsworth, of Gameses, has recently been appointed envey and ambassador extraordioary to Persla-en office of very great responsibility and impor-tance at this juncture of affairs in the Rast.

The Semestary of the Interior and Postmaster General left Washington on the 12th inst, for Boston, Mass., whither they have gone on official business. The President has appointed G. C. Whiting, Esq., chieclerk of that department (acting Secretary of the Interior), in the temporary absence of Mr. Secretary McClelland.

In the temporary absence of Postmaster General Campbell from Washington Horatio Ring, Esq., first Assistant Postmaster General, is, by law, the Acting Postmaster General in his stead.

Postmaste: General in his stead.

At the Metropolitan Motel—Cov. Radman M. Price, New Jarsey; Captain R. M. Maris, U. S. Army; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. King, Cuba; Hon. Frederick Cumberland, Canada; Cristebal Maden, Havans; J. L. Warthington, British Army; Marris Callina, Sh. Louis; John H. Noble, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanning, New Orleans; R. C. Bell. Scotland; Hon. L. C. Duncan, Georgia; Captain H. W. Wharten, U. S. Army; E. de la Guardio, Maxico.

At the St. Nichelas—G. T. Silden, Rome; J. Lombard, Bloaton; J. Lodge, do; H. Owen, New Orleans; J. Johnson, All'any; J. Silabey, Hoston; D. Elliot. San Francisco; H. Bly. Ohio; T. M. Smith, Philadelphia; J. Rady, Richmond, C. Browne, Beston; Dr. Anderson, U. S. Army; W. H. Hant, New Orleans.

Obie,
Irving House—Issae Past, Obie; Colonel Sandford, do.;
Captais J. Gross, Norfolk, Va.; S. M. Ssymour, Baltimere;
J. R. Mills, 'Chicago; Colonel C. Preston, Virginis; J. J.
Buchley, Philadelphis; Captain W. B. Lane, U. S. Army;
Major J. Pattegron, Concord, N. H.; S. Raymond, Cleveland; Hon. A. C. Bush, Boston: Dewite C. West, Louisville;
Major Chas. Stevenson, New Orleans.
At the Prescott—E. T. Elliott and lady, Detroit; Geo. A.
Cuyler and party of seven, from Georgia; Colonel Shoban
and lady, Salem, N. C; Mr. Gamhl, Savansah; William
Branch and lady, New York; W. Pearce, Boston; Sas. Ross,
do.; P. Pieper, do.; D. S. Lawrence, do.; Jacob Merriam, do;
Wm. P. French; do.; Geo. Baird, do.; G. V. Seldon, Rome;
Edward Wethwill, Philadelphia.

The U. S. rhips of war Savannah, Germantown, and Decatur, remained at Rio Jauefro Sept 8; officers and crews all well.

Tremendous Storm on Lake Superior.

[From the Lake Superior Mining News, Oct. 9.]

ONTORAGON, Oct. 8.—We have been visited by the most severe storm that has occurred upon the lakes in many years, and during the present writing the wind is howling with unmitigated violence, and the rain beating with such force as to penetrate the walls of every house in the village.

ings are rocked so as to threaten almost immediate prostration.

The storm increased rapidly from about 9 o'clock until 12 at noon, and the greatest part of the damage was done in that time.

On Saturday last the long pier, about 1,700 feet long, that has been in source of construction by Messre, Carson and Chre, was nearly finished. On the same day the propeller Feninsula came up and discharged a large amount of freight for the nines in the district. On Saturday, during the night, the steamer Sam Ward came and discharged a small portion of her cargo, and left for Lapointe, in consequence of a wind that sprang up. She carried away her mall and the remainder of her leight, which she expected to discharge on her ceturn. There was much machinery belonging to the National, and also to the Ridge Mine, that was on the piers. Besides this, there was also provisions and supplies for the Ohio Trap Rock Mining Company on the pier.

The storm increased this morning to such severity that the waves rolled over the pier head to a fearful height, and the wind being from the morthwat the sea was driven into the river until the island, which is asually dry, in two hours was covered about four or five feet deep. About fifty feet of the extreme and of the pier was curried away, and with it the bulk of the freight, and it the the outsined to give way until about 480 feet was finally swept away with all on it.

The total loss is estimated at about fifteen throughed delians.
Old trees of the forest are blown down, and many of

The total loss is estimated at about interest and loss is estimated oblars.

Old trees of the forest are blown down, and many of the small evergeens left in the streets and loss are prostrated. The Presbyterian Church, just raised and covered, is blown out of position, and several other new buildings in different degrees of progress are materially injured.

The great difficulty to be apprehended, heridis the actual loss, is the fact that at this late period of the actual loss, is the fact that at this late period of the actual loss, is the fact that at this late period of the actual loss, is the fact that at this late period of the stagon it is impossible to make new orders of provision with the hope of getting them filled; therefore many will be striously disappointed in getting their winter supplier?

A CAUTION TO ENTERERS OF PUBLIC LANDS.—
It having been alleged to the General I and Office that
"some persons have obtained 12,000 acres of public domean, under the guise of graduation law, passed at the
last session of Congress, acknowledging that they have
evailed the law on the ground that it does not require
them to state when they design making the settlement evaled the law on the ground that it does not require them to state when they design making the settlement under it," we have to say, that under the construction which the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the Gereral Land Office put on the law in question, no such swindling entries will be patented. The construction of the act, which these authorities announce, is, that the reduction of price is to operate only in favor of three classes of parsons:—First. To persons who were sotual settlers and occupants at the time of the enactment of the law, or such as may hereafter become such settlers, and who may be entitled to a pre emption. Second. To persons who desire the same "for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation." That is, where the land is desired for the immediate use of that puriously acquired, who may be desirous of securing public land adjoining that so occupied or owned, with a view to the extension of their present "farm or clantation." No other person can rightfully evail himself of the provisions of the graduation law in this respect. All entries made under other circumstances will be regarded by the General Land Office as I legal, and therefore void.

General Land Office as I legal, and therefore vold.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.—Our correspondents in Charleston all speak of the yellow fever this season as much more severe than during any former period of its history. From the number of deaths already reported, it must be of a much more malignant type than ever before known in that city. From Mills' statistics of South Carolina, which were published in 1826, we find that the first appearance of the disease was in 1728; the second in 1732; then again in 1739, 1745, and 1748. There were also a few cases in 1753 and 1748. There were also a few cases in 1753 and 1748. There were also a few cases in 1753 and 1748. There were also a few cases in 1753 and 1745. Sportal years after 1748," says Mills, "there was no epidemic attack of this disease, though there were occasionally, in disnerent summers, a few sportdio cases of it. In the year 1792 a new era of the yellaw fever commenced. It raged in Charleston that year and in 1794, '95, '96, '97, '98, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1804 and 1807." But in five of the worst years the number of deaths ranged from 98 to 289. "It appears slightly in the years 1803 and 1805. In both years its victims did not exceed 59. From 1808 little of this disease occurred until 1817, when there were 270 deaths in 1819, and in 1824, though many strangers were present, the deaths did not exceed 236 to the three months it continued, the population bring near 40,000. During our residence in Charleston from 1826 to 1846, we recollect but four yellow fover seasons—1827, 1829, 1830 and 1838. That of '38 was the most severe of the four, it having been preceded by the great fire, which exposed to the direct action of the summer sun a large tract in the heart of the city. The whole number of deaths reported that reason was 351. The whole number of deaths reported in one week was 68, and the next largest 49. Presbylerian Watchman.

Suffern and a large tract in the first the following remarkable saidde, which occurred

Si CiDi: by A Boy-The Lynchburg Fir ginizn riaises the following remarkable smidels, which occurred near the "Sweet Springs," Virginia, several weeks since:—'A lad became displeased with his isther for deplining him some request, and declared that he would put an end to his own existence. Those who heard the threat paid but little attention to it, supposing that it was merely an idle outburst of temper. But the boy was resolute in his purpose; and after procuring a hoe and apade, and digging himself a grare, he got a rope, attached it to a tree, and actually hung himself until he was dead. Such an instance of determination at self-des ruction in a mere lad has nover before come to our knowledge."

NEW BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Baltle. Saxov Hoos, Sept. 16-2% A. M. The steamship Baltic is below bound in.

Political Affairs. PLECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM VEN-MONT—GOV. ROTOE'S MESSAGE.

MONT—GOV. ROTGE'S MESSAGE.

MONTPLIED (VI.), Oct. 14, 1284

Hon Jacob Collamere, of Woodstock, whig, was to deselected United States Senator, for the long turn, by a majority of both Houses of about thirty, and Hen Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, free soller, for the short term, receiving nearly every whig and free son vote-

Cov. Royce's message was delivered this forenoon. It is unusually brief, and was received with much favor by all parties. Upon the liquor law question the Governor commits himself strongly in favor of the prohibitory

THE ULLMAN PARTY BEATEN.

AUDIAN, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1854. The silver greys acc Know Nothings were badly beaten at the ward meetings in this city last evening.

Heavy Gale Along the Coast.

The wind here is from the north-west, and blowing a gale, and the weather cold. The new yatch Wanderer lost her another this moraing, and now has a hawser fast to the pilot beat New York, at another near the beach at Fandy Hook. VIOLENT STORM AT CAPE MAY—A SCHOONER ASHORI

PHIADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1854.
At Cape May, last night, the storm was very wident, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. The Philadelphia House was struck by lightning, and slightly

not yet learnt the particularse concerning her. A strong

Bosrow, Oct. 15—7 o'clock, P. M.

We have experienced here during the past twentyfour hours a heavy north east gale, which has been felt
along the eastern coast, and has, doubtless, occasioned
considerable damage. It continues to rain here heavily,
with no immediate prospect of clearing up. We have
had no arrivals of consequence from sea to day. From the South.

THE VELLOW PEVER—THE BRIDGE OVER THE PEP
DEE RIVER—VICTORY OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15, 1854.
The Southern mail as late as due has been received with New Orleans papers of Monday.

At Savannah, for the week ending the 11th inst., th were thirty-three deaths, fifteen of which were from yel-low fever. The Board of Health caution absentees

ageinst returning.

At Charleston, on Wednesday, there were seven deathsfrom fever, and at Augusta, for the week ending the loth, there had been eleven deaths.

The bridge over the Pee Dee river is finished, and trains are now passing over it.

The Know Nothings at Charleston claim that they have elected seven of the candidates to the Legislature

whom they supported. Postage to Australia Reduced.

WASRINGTON, Oct 15, 1854 Official notice has been given that the rate of postage Australia will be reduced from forty-five to thirty

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14, 1854.

The prices for cotton remain firm and unchanged. Two wool market continues dull and without change in prices. The sales for the week were 60,800 pounds. The market for printing cloths is dull, and the prices favor buyers. Saler, 32,500 pleass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK MERALD. Siz.—An article was pointed out to me in your yester-day's issue, copied from a Providence journal, in which the husband of Mrs. Frances S. Oagood, the poetess, complains of an article in "Fern Leaves" which he decomplains of an article in "Fern Leves" which he designates as "a wanton and cruel attack upon the personal friends of Mrs. Orgood, for neglecting to place amonument to her memory" in Mount Anburn; adding
that "a monument has been erected, and was exceled
at the time Fanny Fern's book was published."

I have only to say in reply to this, that at the time I
visited Mt. Auburn, in June, 1853, and wrote the articlealluded to, there was no monument to the memory of
the gifted poeters, nor even a headstone by which har
grave could be designated. That, not only was this the
case, but the enclosure had a general appearance of neglect, noticeable not only by me but by other who loved
and revered Mrs. Orgood.

In conclusion, I would say, that my statements wereneither "mailcious." "care'ess" nor untrue. They
were simply a tribute to one whose personal graces and
loveliness and superior montal endowments can never
pass away from the memory of the writer.

FANNY FERN.

Court Calendar—This Way. SUTHERE COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 686, 470, 775, 775, 798 FUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part Second—Nos. 36,